

AC 4415 (3)

~~1. In the case of 5B~~
2. Library

The Rural District Council of New Forest.

PLTH
9 AUG 59
23



on

Vital Statistics and Sanitary Conditions

of the

NEW FOREST RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1958

Submitted to the Rural District Council

by

GEORGE HABGOOD, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

to the

NEW FOREST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

13

CONTENTS OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1958.

SUBJECT	Page Nos.
Statistical & Social Conditions of the Area.....	1.
General Characteristics of the District.....	1 - 2.
Extracts of Vital Statistics.....	2 - 3.
Summary of Comparative Vital Statistics.....	3.
General Provision of Health Services for the Area.....	4 - 7.
Water Supplies.....	8 - 13.
Drainage & Sewerage.....	13 - 15.
Public Cleansing.....	15 - 19.
Cesspool Cleansing.....	20 - 21.
Moveable Dwellings	21 - 22.
Swimming Pools.....	22 - 23.
Bathing Beach Contamination Survey.....	23.
Housing.....	23 - 27.
Verminous Premises.....	28.
Rivers & Streams.....	28.
Schools.....	28 - 29.
Inspection & Supervision of Food (Food & Drugs Act)....	29 - 32.
Milk and Dairies.....	32 - 33.
Atmospheric Pollution.....	33 - 35.
Factories.....	35.
National Assistance Act 1948/51.....	36.
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.....	36 - 38.
Summary of Sanitary Work and Improvements carried out..	39.
Summary of Inspections.....	40.
Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.....	41 - 48.
General Remarks.....	48.

NEW FOREST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1958

To the Chairman and Members of the New Forest Rural District Council:-

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the Health, Social and Sanitary conditions of your District during the year 1958. The Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on the work of the Health Department with which he is specially concerned, is embodied in the Report as a whole.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	94,957.
Estimated mid-year Resident Population	51,710.
Estimated number of inhabited houses	15,816.
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1959	£1,256,851
Sum represented by a penny rate (for the financial year ended 31st March '59).	£3,490.0.0d.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The District covers an area of 94,957 acres, approximately 148 square miles, comprising 17 parishes and has a progressively rising population, which has now reached 51,710 - an increase of 14% since the end of 1950, and 9% since the end of 1955.

It is bounded on the East by the River Test and the Southampton Water, on the South by the Solent and the Lymington Borough, on the West by the Ringwood and Fordingbridge Rural District Council and on the North by the Romsey and Stockbridge Rural District Council. The unique and predominating feature of the District is, of course, the ancient Crown Forest, a region of exceptional natural beauty and a home of ancient rights and privileges. The area within the perambulation of the Forest is some 92,000 acres, of which the larger portion lies within the boundaries of the Rural District. The principal industries in the Forest are, naturally, forestry and agriculture, whilst the areas outside the perambulation of the Forest, the waterside parts of the parishes of Eling, Dibden, Marchwood and Fawley are mainly industrial, including timberworks, small shipbuilding yards, tar distilleries, the wellknown Esso Oil Refinery, the Central Electricity Authority Power Station at Marchwood and other light industries.

In these parishes industrial development continues to increase and they contain the larger centres of population, equivalent to approximately 61% of the total population of the District.

The geological formation of the District is mainly made up of plateau gravel and sandy marly clays.

Rainfall, Sun hours and Temperatures (as recorded at Southampton)

Month.	Rain.	Sun.	Temperatures.	
			Maximum.	Minimum.
January.	* 4.645	58.85	53	19
February.	* 2.605	55.80	57	28.5
March.	1.805	115.04	55	21.5
April.	.775	179.95	70.5	29
May.	2.21	217.33	73.5	37
June.	3.62	164.47	75.5	45
July.	1.68	212.62	82	48
August.	4.72	151.62	75	48
September.	5.40	143.03	76	42.5
October.	3.48	104.32	62.5	32.5
November.	2.945	69.22	59	32
December.	4.505	36.05	59.5	28.5

* = also snow.

Fine days totalled 196 during the year, with 169 wet ones, compared with 200 and 165 in 1957.

Hottest day of the year was July 8th (82 degrees), and the coldest were January 21st and March 10th, each with a maximum of 36°. Coldest night was on January 22nd (12 degrees of frost in the air and 17 degrees on the ground). Sunniest day was July 18th (14½ hours).

EXTRACTS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	494	457	951
Illegitimate	19	29	48
	<u>513</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>999</u>

<u>Birth Rate:</u>	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1958.</u>
Per 1,000 of the estimated resident population..	16.3	19.5
Birth Rate for England & Wales	16.1	16.4
After application of Comparability Factor (1.05)	17.1	20.4

<u>Still Births:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	16	4	20
Illegitimate	2	-	2
	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>22</u>
	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1958.</u>	

Still Birth Rate - 1,000 live and still births	27.3	21.4
England and Wales	22.4	22.5
Total Live and Still Births	1,021.	1,021.

<u>Infant Mortality:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:</u>			
Legitimate	11	5	16
Illegitimate			Nil

<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:</u>		<u>1957.</u>	<u>1958.</u>
All Infants per 1,000 live births		26.8	16.0
Rate for England and Wales		23.0	22.5
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births		25.7	16.7
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births		54.0	Nil.
<u>Neo-Natal (first four weeks):</u>		<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female</u> <u>Total.</u>
Legitimate		7	5 12
		<u>1957.</u>	<u>1958.</u>
Rate per 1,000 related live births		18.9	12.1
Rate for England and Wales		16.5	16.2

<u>Maternal Mortality:</u>		<u>1957.</u>	<u>1958.</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 total live & still births.		1.08	.98
Death Rate for England and Wales		0.47	0.43
Illegitimate live births % of total live births			4.8
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)			1

Deaths:

Male = 273. Female = 243. Total = 515.

	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1958.</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated Resident Population	9.9	9.9
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.5	11.7
After application of Comparability Factor (1.03)	9.6	10.1

The Death Rate Comparability figure is adjusted specifically to take account of any residential institutions in the area.

Increase of Population:

The estimated population as given by the Registrar General shows an increase of 1,930. The births registered exceeded the deaths by 484 representing, therefore, an immigrant increase of 1,446. The corresponding increase for the preceding year was 1,251.

The Chief Causes of Death, in order of frequency were:-

	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1958.</u>
(a) Disease of the heart and circulatory system	197-39%	200-38%
(b) Cancer of all sites	85-17%	93-18%
(c) Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	57-11%	72-14%
(d) Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	35-7%	46-9%
(e) Tuberculosis (all forms)	5-1%	4-.7%

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population	New Forest R.D.C.			England & Wales.		
		I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.
1950.	44,200	21.11	15.99	10.92	30.0	15.8	11.6
1951.	44,900	25.86	18.08	10.91	29.6	15.5	12.5
1952.	45,090	29.83	17.09	9.39	27.6	15.3	11.3
1953.	45,480	40.20	17.47	10.92	26.8	15.5	11.4
1954.	45,960	13.4	17.74	9.55	25.5	15.2	11.3
1955.	46,840	18.2	16.4	10.1	24.9	15.0	11.7
1956.	48,130	15.0	17.6	10.3	23.8	15.7	11.7
1957.	49,780	26.8	17.1	9.6	23.0	16.1	11.5
1958.	51,710	16.0	20.4	10.1	22.5	16.4	11.7

IMR = Infant Mortality Rate expressed as per 1,000 live births.
 BR = Birth Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.
 DR = Death Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:

- 1 Medical Officer of Health (part time).
- 1 Chief Public Health Inspector.
- 1 Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.
- 4 Additional Public Health Inspectors.

Two Inspectors are engaged on specialist duties for the purposes of the Housing Acts and the Food and Drugs Acts.

A Moiety of the salaries of all Officers is received under the Public Health Acts and the Public Health Inspectors devote the whole of their time to their duties.

Laboratory Facilities:

For chemical examinations, at the Southampton Corporation Laboratory and bacteriological examinations at the Public Health Laboratories, Winchester and Southampton. A fee is charged by the Southampton Corporation. The Public Health Laboratories Service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health and no fees charged.

Ambulance Facilities:

The ambulances operating in the area are controlled from the County Council's main station at Hillcroft, New Street, Lymington (Tel. Lymington 2331) and all requests for transport should be made to the Officer in charge of that Station.

The work in the area is shared between the main Station at Lymington and the sub-stations at Totton and Fawley, with assistance from the adjoining sub-stations at Ringwood, Christchurch, New Milton and Romsey. All types of cases are conveyed, with the exception of smallpox cases, for which special arrangements are made.

THE FOLLOWING SERVICES ARE PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery:

Details of the General Nurses and Midwives serving in the District who are able to give attention to cases at home on a medical certificate are:-

BOLDRE DISTRICT	Miss M.H. Mitchell, Farthings, Boldre. Tel. Lymington 3564.
BROCKENHURST DISTRICT	Miss F.D. Shiers, Nurse's Cottage, Meerut Rd., Brockenhurst. Tel. 2380.
DIBDEN, MARCHWOOD & HYTHE	Vacancy - Telephone number retained. (Hythe 2230). Mrs. G.P. Sysum, 5 Langdown Road, Hythe. Tel. 2215.
EAST BOLDRE & BEAULIEU	Miss K. Mann, Memorial Cottage, Beaulieu. Tel. Beaulieu 212.

FAWLEY DISTRICT	Mrs. D. Clarebout, 29 Heather Road, Fawley. Tel. Blackfield 3312.
LYNDHURST DISTRICT	Miss D. Emery, 1 Church Cottages, Emery Down, Lyndhurst. Tel. Lyndhurst 250.
NETLEY MARSH DISTRICT	Miss H.M. Davies, 1 Regis Cottage, Bartley. Tel. Cadnam 3220.
BRAMSHAW DISTRICT	Miss J. Stubbs, Dell Cottage, Vicarage Lane, Cadnam. Tel. Cadnam 3247.
SWAY DISTRICT	Mrs. M.F. Lipscombe, The Bungalow, Station Road, Sway. Tel. Sway 314.
TOTTON DISTRICT	<u>District Nurse/Midwife</u> Miss E. Strange 28, Shelley Road, Totton. Tel. 2191. <u>District Nurse/Midwife</u> - Mrs. A. Billingsley, 22 Players Crescent, Totton Tel. Totton 3256. <u>General Nurse</u> - Mrs. M.M. Coombes, 36, Shakespeare Drive, Totton. Tel. 3000.

Home Help Service:

The object of the Home Help Service is to relieve anxiety by providing someone to help with the housework and care of children (if any) while the housewife is prevented from working by sickness or accident, or during confinement, or for any other persons aged and sick, requiring help. There is an office serving the New Forest area at the Health Centre, Rumbridge Street, Totton (Tel. Totton 3250). This office is open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Applications, which must be supported by a Doctor's Certificate, may also be sent to Miss M.P. Stevens, Divisional Organiser, Druitt Buildings, High Street, Christchurch (Tel. Christchurch 900).

Clinics and Treatment Centres:

(a) Child Welfare Centres:

BLACKFIELD, Baptist Church Hall	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Mondays. (Doctor not in attendance 1st & 3rd Mondays)
BOLDRE, Memorial Hall, Pilley	2nd Thursdays.
BROCKENHURST, New Forest Hall	1st & 3rd Tuesdays.
CALSHOT, R.A.F. Station	1st & 3rd Tuesdays. (Health Visitor attends - no Doctor)
COPYTHORNE, Foresters Hall, Bartley	1st & 3rd Thursdays. (Doctor not in attendance 3rd Thurs)
DIBDEN PURLIEU, Women's Institute Hall	2nd Tuesdays.
EAST BOLDRE, The Parish Hall	1st Thursdays.
EXBURY, Women's Institute Hall	2nd Thursdays.
HYTHER, St. John's Hall	2nd & 4th Wednesdays. (Doctor not in attendance on 4th Wednesdays).
LYNDHURST, Social Centre Sandy Lane	2nd & 4th Wednesdays. (Doctor not in attendance on 4th Wednesdays).
MARCHWOOD, The Church Hall	1st & 3rd Tuesdays. (Doctor not in attendance 1st Tuesdays).

SWAY, Women's Institute Hall 2nd & 4th Tuesdays. (Doctor attends 2nd Tuesdays.

TESTWOOD, Thistle Hall, St. Winifred's Church, Salisbury Road Every Monday. (Doctor attends on 4th Monday only).

TOTTON, Health Centre, Rumbridge Street.. Fridays.

(All Centres commence at 2pm).

(b) Day Nurseries: Nil.

SCHOOL CLINICS

(i) Dental Clinics: (for School and pre-School children and expectant and nursing mothers).

Held at various Schools and Centres as required. Requests for special appointments should be sent to the Principal School Medical Officer.

(ii) Minor Ailments: (for School and pre-School children).

TOTTON Health Clinic, Rumbridge Street.
1st & 3rd Tuesdays at 9.30am.
(Except during School Summer Holidays).

LYMINGTON Health Clinic, New Street.
Every Tuesday at 9.30am.
(Except during School Summer Holidays).

Children attend these Clinics without appointments.

(iii) Ophthalmic: (for School and pre-School children).

Held at Christchurch, Totton and Lymington. Attendance only by appointment from the Principal School Medical Officer.

(iv) Orthopaedic Clinics:

SOUTHAMPTON .. Royal South Hants Hospital, Fanshaw Street.
Surgeon's and Remedial Clinics (by appointment).

Cases from the New Forest Rural District are also dealt with at Lymington Surgeon's and Remedial Clinics, held at Lymington and District Hospital (by appointment).

(v) Speech Clinics (by appointment):

CHRISTCHURCH Health Clinic, Millhams Street.
Monday am. Thursday am. & pm. and Friday am.

LYMINGTON Health Clinic, New Street.
Monday pm.

RINGWOOD Dental Premises, 18-20 Market Place.
Fridays pm.

SOUTHAMPTON 18 Archers Road.
Wednesdays am. and pm.

TOTTON Health Clinic, Rumbridge Street.
Tuesdays am. and pm.

Tuberculosis Clinics:

Totton Chest Clinic, Bullar Street, Southampton.

Monday 2.30 - 4.30 pm.

(5pm. 1st Monday, by appointment) New cases.

Thursday, 9am. Old cases.

Thursday, 2pm. A.P. Refills.

Tuesday, 4.30 - 6.30pm. X-rays.

Christchurch Health Centre, Millhams Street.

Monday, 10am. and 2pm. Previous patients.

Wednesday, 2pm. New patients.

Wednesday, 9.30am. (men) (A.P. Refills at
the Douglas

Wednesday, 11am. (women) (House Sanatorium.

Maternity Accommodation:

Maternity accommodation is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, and beds are provided at:-

Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe.

Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst.

Hillrise Maternity Home, Lyndhurst.

Applications for the admission of normal cases for social reasons are made to the County Medical Officer. Arrangements for the admission of abnormal cases and those requiring institutional confinement on account of medical conditions are made by the General Practitioner Obstetrician direct with the Institution concerned.

Hospitals:

The Hospitals in the District are administered by the South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, through Hospital Management Committees. The Hospitals are:-

Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe.

Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst.

Ashurst Hospital, Ashurst.

Infectious disease cases are admitted to the Southampton Chest Hospital.

Private Nursing Homes registered under the Public Health Act, 1936:

The following Private Nursing Homes are registered under the above Act:-

Peterscroft House, Peterscroft Drive, Ashurst.

Moorlands, Beaulieu Road, Dibden Purlieu.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER:

Further extensions of the Statutory Water Undertakers water mains have been made during the year in the parishes of Brockenhurst, Boldre, Dibden, Eling, Fawley and Sway, and the percentage number of houses in the district having a main supply in the house had increased by a further 2.5% to 91.5% (see table infra for particulars).

The district is supplied with water by two Statutory Undertakings, the Southampton Corporation and the West Hants Water Company, the District Council (water being purchased in bulk from the Statutory Undertakers) and two private Estates. The waterworks of both Undertakings are situated outside the district. The water supplied by the Southampton Corporation is obtained from deep wells in the chalk at Timsbury, Twyford and Otterbourne and the River Itchen.

Softening of the water is carried out by means of the "Lime Process" and sterilisation by "Chloramination".

The water supplied by the West Hampshire Water Company comes from two sources, the first being the River Avon at Knapp Mill where treatment consists of rapid and slow sand filtration, followed by super chlorination and dechlorination. The other source is a well in the chalk at Hale, where the only treatment necessary is chloramination.

In parts of the District outside the limits of supply of the Statutory Undertakers, i.e., Emery Down and the parishes of Bramshaw and Minstead, the District Council have provided mains, water being purchased in bulk from the Statutory Undertakers.

In the village of Exbury, a piped supply in the houses is provided by the Exbury Estate. The source of supply is from a deep well, some 300ft. in depth, from which water is pumped to a water tower, then by gravitation to the houses and School.

The Beaulieu Village also has a piped supply in the houses and the School, provided by the Estate. In addition, a supply is available from the mains of the West Hampshire Water Company. The supply is gravitational from an ancient spring "The Monks Well", situated at Hilltop.

The water supplied by the Southampton Corporation is subject to regular bacteriological examination and during the year 304 samples were taken, all complying with the standard laid down by the Ministry of Health.

The River Avon water supplied by the West Hampshire Water Company is examined daily by the Company's Works Chemist, and the bore-hole supply weekly. Monthly independent check samples for bacteriological examination are also carried out by the Public Health Laboratory

Service. All samples complied with the Ministry Standard. Check samples of both supplies were taken by the Department and found to be satisfactory.

The private Estate supplies are sampled by the Department. During August, samples taken from the Beaulieu Estate Supply revealed the presence of faecal coli organisms in the No. 1 source of supply and also in a section of the distribution system. The Estate agreed to implement a suggested method of chlorination and undertook to warn consumers of the necessity for boiling the water. The West Hants Water supply being available, the Estate were advised to give consideration to the discontinuation of the Estate Supply and connect the properties to the alternative main supply. In October, bacteriological examination of samples revealed recurrent contamination. The Estate were informed and further representations made as to the advisability of taking a supply from the West Hants Water Company's mains. At the end of the year the Estate were negotiating with the Company to this end, and it is hoped there will be some tangible results in the near future.

While the bacteriological results of the Exbury Supply were consistently satisfactory, the quantity gave some cause for concern. At the request of the Estate, the Council agreed to the Southampton Corporation taking over the supply under Guarantee Agreement. At the time of writing, I am given to understand that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have approved the scheme and the Corporation's application for Loan Sanction and that the take over should be effected in May 1959.

The Council's main supply in the Parish of Bramshaw was the subject of complaints of unpleasant flavour and excessive sedimentation. Analyses of samples taken from various points in the distribution revealed the presence of zinc carbonate varying from 4 to 8 parts per million. The Engineer to the Council informs me that the West Hampshire Water Company have installed additional aeration plant to dissipate the free carbon dioxide and thereby remove the cause of both conditions.

In June the West Hampshire Water Company completed a one million gallon reinforced concrete Reservoir at Sway, to provide a reserve of water for those parts of the district within their limits of supply.

Apart from intermittent low pressure periods in several parts of the district supplied by the West Hampshire Water Company previous to the putting into operation of the Sway Reservoir, the supplies have otherwise been constant throughout the year.

The following table shows the particulars of the number of dwelling houses in the various Parishes provided with main water supply in the houses:-

PARTICULARS OF THE NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES AND THE
NUMBER SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC WATER MAINS.

Parish.	No. of dwelling houses.	No. of dwelling houses connected to Mains.	Source of Supply.
Beaulieu.	377	307	208 to West Hants Water Co. 99 to Estate Supply.
Boldre.	671	556	West Hants Water Company.
Bramshaw.	230	132	New Forest R.D.C. Mains.
Brockenhurst.	810	788	Southampton Corporation Main
Copythorne.	838	711	6 West Hants Water Company. 689 to Southampton Corporation 16 to New Forest R.D.C. Mains
Denny Lodge.	156	43	30 to Southampton Corporation 13 to West Hants Water Co.
Dibden.	2,106	1,918	Southampton Corporation Mains
East Boldre.	335	210	West Hants Water Co. Mains.
Eling.	5,414	5,414	Southampton Corporation Mains
Exbury.	101	85	17 to New Forest RDC. Mains. 68 to Estate Supply.
Fawley.	1,819	1,735	Southampton Corporation Mains
Lyndhurst.	862	849	791 to Southampton Corporation 58 to New Forest R.D.C. Mains
Marchwood.	352	345	Southampton Corporation Mains
Minstead.	252	181	3 to Southampton Corporation 178 to New Forest RDC. Mains
Netley Marsh.	668	495	Southampton Corporation Mains
Rhinefield.	54	28	West Hants Water Co. Mains.
Sway.	771	677	West Hants Water Co. Mains.
TOTALS.	15,816	14,474	

Estimated number of population provided with Main supply 46,403.

Estimated % number of properties provided with Main supply 91.5%.

EXTENSION OF MAINS AND OTHER WORKS INCIDENTAL TO WATER SUPPLIES.

Extension of Mains:

(i) Southampton Corporation:

During the year a total of 3,435 yards of mains from 3" to 6" were laid in the parishes of Brockenhurst, Dibden, Eling and Fawley.

(ii) West Hampshire Water Company:

8,170 Lineal yards of 6" and 12" mains were laid in the Parishes of Sway and Boldre.

(iii) New Forest Rural District Council:

There were no extensions.

WATER ANALYSES.

(i) Southampton Corporation:

(a) Bacteriological Examination:

Water supplied is subject to regular bacteriological examination, samples being sent to the Ministry of Health Bacteriologist, Winchester, and the Borough Analyst, Southampton. The following table shows the results of the examinations during the year 1958:-

Origin of Samples.	Total No. of samples during year.	Number of samples showing the probable number of B. coli present in 100ml.		
		None present.	1 to 2 present.	3 to 10 present.
Timsbury Wells.	79	79	-	-
Twyford Wells.	79	79	-	-
Otterbourne.	79	78	1 *	-
River Itchen.	79	78	1 *	-
TOTALS.	316	314	2	-

* No faecal organisms present in these samples.

(b) Chemical Analyses:

The following Table (Page 12) shows the results of a typical chemical analysis of Treated Water from the sources of supply distributed in the New Forest Rural District.

Samples taken in November 1958 - results in parts per million.

General Chemical Examination.	Timsbury Wells	Twyford Wells	Otterbourne Wells.	River Itchen
Reaction pH	7.2	7.8	7.7	8.1
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	3.5	Nil	Negligible	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N	* 0.028	* 0.030	* 0.050	* 0.065
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.031
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	Absent	Absent	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.0
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)				
Temporary	166	130	147	102
Permanent	30	30	36	34
Permanganate Figure as O				
(4hrs. at 80°F)	Nil	0.05	0.09	0.15
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	170	132	155	103
Total Solids	268	222	232	203
Free Chlorine	* 0.23	* 0.27	* 0.28	* 0.22
<u>MINERAL ANALYSIS.</u>				
Calcium, as Ca	71	58	66	50
Magnesium, as Mg	4.3	3.4	4.3	2.4
Sodium, as Na	9.0	6.0	7.0	7.0
Carbonate, as CO ₃	102	79	93	62
Chloride, as Cl	21.0	15	15.5	14
Sulphate, as SO ₄	14.2	7.2	10.5	15.0
Nitrate, as NO ₃	12.4	11.1	13.3	13.3
Iron	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc	Absent	Nil	0.02	Absent
Copper	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphate	Absent	Nil	Nil	Absent

* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of chloramine.

(iii) Other Supplies:

81 Samples were taken by the Department, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton for bacteriological examination. The following table gives details of the results:-

Source of Supply.	Number of samples taken.	Number satis- factory.	Number unsatis- factory.
Private Estate Piped Supplies...	48	31	17
Individual well supplies	23	7	16
Main supplies	7	7	-
Other supplies	3	-	3

Formal and informal action under the Public Health Act 1936 and Water Act 1945, resulted in 8 dwelling houses having well supplies being provided with a main supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Since the completion of the Dibden (1956) and Fawley (1957) sewerage schemes, there has been unavoidable delay in commencing other schemes referred to in previous Reports.

The Netley Marsh and Copythorne Schemes and the Council's proposals to enlarge the Eling Disposal Works was the subject of an informal investigation by one of the Minister's Engineers in September 1956. In due course, the Minister suggested that the Council should consider the possibility of pumping the bulk of the Totton sewage to a new disposal works on a site where the effluent could be discharged into tidal water, and that the Eling Works be used to take the remaining volume from the Parish of Eling and from the parishes of Netley Marsh and Copythorne. While a scheme for these Parishes has been submitted to the Minister, it is unfortunate that as a result of his suggestion, the implementation of the scheme becomes dependent upon the provisions of the secondary Disposal Works and, it would appear, cannot therefore proceed until such works are available to reduce the overload on the Eling Works. The Council's Engineer is of the opinion the most suitable site to meet the Minister's requirements for a secondary Disposal Works would be Slowhill Copse, Marchwood.

It has not been possible to reach agreement with the Owners for the purchase of the site, and at the time of writing the Council have resolved to use Compulsory Purchase Powers.

The Sway Scheme, the subject of a Public Enquiry in September 1956, has also been delayed, the Minister having rejected the proposed site for the disposal works. A suitable site has recently been acquired and an application made for loan sanction in the sum of £94,650 for carrying out the work. This is very encouraging and it is hoped the work will be seen to have commenced in the near future.

In regard to the proposed extension (approved by the Minister) of the Brockenhurst sewers to serve South Weirs area, the Council have decided to invite tenders for the work at the same time as tenders for the modernisation of the Brockenhurst Disposal Works.

It is understood that tenders are about to be invited and a start can be expected to be made during 1959.

The Minister also approved extensions to the Hythe Disposal Works, including four additional settlement tanks, duplicate sludge digestion tanks, additional sludge beds, storage bay and pumping station. The work has commenced.

The Nash Road, Dibden Pumping Area Scheme was approved by the Minister and work is due to start shortly.

It is regretted that with the passing of another year, the Netley Marsh and Copythorne Scheme could not be started, due to circumstances beyond the control of the Council.

The need for main drainage facilities in these parishes is now greater than when the scheme was first agreed, as a result of progressive house building taking place.

Complaints received by the Department from residents in these parishes of inconvenience and insanitary conditions arising from the absence of main drainage facilities continue to increase. While a great deal of time is taken up in dealing with them, there is no form of permanent abatement, short of a main drainage scheme.

While the dangers of pollution of water supplies have, for the greater part, been eliminated by the provision of piped water supplies and the possibility of any dramatic outbreak of water borne disease being therefore remote, nevertheless, such adverse environmental conditions cannot, on any grounds, be condoned. The Council have, and are doing, all in their power to provide the facilities necessary to restore the environmental equilibrium upset by the progressive urbanisation of the rural parts of their district, and such delays, as explained before, are inherent in costly works of this nature and inevitable when the Council have not complete autonomy in carrying out their proposals. The progress made in overcoming the difficulties giving rise to the delays gives cause

for encouragement, and it is hoped that next year one will be able to report that these black spots in our rural sanitation will have been eliminated.

Since the completion of the Dibden and Fawley Schemes, a further 250 and 540 properties respectively were connected during the year, bringing the totals up to 1,046 and 836 respectively.

The total of 846 houses in all drainage areas were connected to the sewers during the year as follows:-

Parish.	Number of houses connected.
Brockenhurst	3
Dibden	250
Eling	46
Fawley	540
Lyndhurst	7
totals.	846

Of this total, eleven connections were as a result of action under the Public Health Act 1936.

Pail Closets:

The twice weekly emptying of pail closets at South Weirs, Brockenhurst, continues under contract with the Southern Cleansing Services - see reference to the proposed extension of the Brockenhurst Sewers to serve this area.

Financial Assistance - Connection to Sewers:

As previously, to facilitate the connection of house drains to the sewers, the Council's Scheme of providing financial assistance by way of a loan to owners continues.

69 applications were approved during the year and a total of £4,134 involved.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse Collection:

The proposed weekly service extension to the parishes of Dibden and Fawley, referred to in last year's Report, was introduced in October. A weekly service is now in operation in the parishes of Eling, Dibden and Fawley. The combined population of these parishes having urban characteristics is estimated to be 29,622 - equivalent to 57% of the total population. The weekly service is to be further extended to the parishes of Lyndhurst and Brockenhurst in 1959. In the remainder of the district there has been no change in the fortnightly collection of domestic refuse and a weekly collection of trade and other refuse.

The progressive and comparatively large scale development of the district, has, in common with other years, increased the yield of refuse for collection and disposal, and at the end of the year the annual total amount of refuse collected, based upon test weighings, had increased to 15,544 tons - an increase of 3,771 tons per annum over 1953.

While the weekly and fortnightly service has been maintained without major breakdown, the unceasing growth of the district, with the continuing problem in recruiting and retaining crews, complicated by annual leave requirements between May and September, remains a problem of some concern, demanding a constant close watch in administration and organisation to prevent any upset in working conditions and efficient maintenance of the service.

The hydraulic state which one is faced with from day to day can, perhaps, be best illustrated by the following changes which have taken place in the district in the past five years. The total number of inhabited houses has progressively increased from 13,160 to 15,813 - an increase of 2,653, the population from 45,480 to 51,710 - an increase of 6,230, and the refuse yield from 11,773 tons to 15,544 tons, an increase of 3,771 tons per annum.

Refuse Disposal:

All refuse continues to be disposed of on the controlled tipping method, recommended by the Ministry of Health.

To deal with the continuing increase in the refuse yield and the extended weekly service, a "Bristol" Digloader was brought into operation during the year, additional to the "Bristol" Angledozer, which has been in use since 1956.

Here again, a problem presents itself in recruiting drivers. There is little enthusiasm among the men to learn to drive these machines, consequently, should a driver go down with illness or injury, there is no stand-by driver available and the desired standard of control has to be temporarily relaxed. At intermittent times during the year there were occasions when these circumstances had to be faced and there were short periods when the control was below the desired standard.

At the Marchwood and Dibden Purlieu tips adequate covering material is not available on the site, and while every advantage was taken to acquire surplus soil from constructional works taking place in the district, there were at times shortages, and the depth of covering material was intermittently insufficient by accepted principles. Time and temperature recordings, however, suggested that anaerobic biolysis was not inhibited. At the Stoney Cross and Setley tips, adequate covering material is excavated on site and they were satisfactorily maintained.

A considerable amount of rubbish, including car bodies, oil drums and rubbish of all kinds, is dumped on each of the tips by unauthorised persons and every practicable device used against this practice has failed. It has been possible on two occasions to trace the offenders and the rubbish was removed. Fencing of sites is no deterrent, and it appears one must

accept the position in the light that if it were not dumped on the Council's tips, it might well be dumped on the Forest, private or Common land and add to the litter problem. It is, however, a little irritating when the dumping is attributed to Council employees.

At Stoney Cross, picnic parties are often seen on this tip, quite unaware that it is a refuse disposal site.

The tips are test baited and inspected regularly for rat and insect pest infestation. All tips throughout the year were found generally free from infestation.

Staff:

Staff employed on the collection and disposal of refuse and salvage was as follows:-

- 1 Foreman.
- 1 Sub-Foreman (Digloader Driver).
- 9 Drivers (including Angledozer Driver).
- 27 Ashbinmen.
- 2 Tip attendants.

The refuse vehicles are provided with washing facilities and each member of the crew is supplied with clean hand towels daily, under contract with the Initial Towel Supply Company. Individual drinking cups are also supplied. The washing facilities, with hot and cold water supply, were added to at Claymeadow Depot during the year, to provide for the increased establishment and the heating of the Changing Room was improved.

Protective clothing continues to be issued, which includes - 2 pairs of overalls, 1 pair of Wellingtons, protective gloves and beret each year, and a mackintosh rainproof coat in alternate years.

Salvage and Incentive Bonus Scheme:

The Gross Income from the sale of salvage amounted to £1,120.19.6d as against £1,230.11.1d in 1957. The amount for distribution, calculated on the tonnage basis of the Council's Scheme was £373.13.2d, equivalent to £14.12.1d per man with a full year's service, as compared with £21.19.6d last year.

Since 1956, there has been a steady decline in the salvage sales, due to a falling market. Difficulties in disposal were again experienced, especially in the third quarter, when it was possible only to dispose of very small quantities.

From the Annual Report of the Waste Paper Recovery Association for 1958 it is reported that mill stocks had risen to 5½ weeks' current supply and that merchant stocks were higher than at any time in recent years. At the time of writing this Report, a further decrease in the prices of waste paper and cardboard has taken place. It would appear that for authorities of this type, without direct contract with a Mill, salvage is a dying economic proposition.

Transport:

Two new 12 cubic yard side-loading Dennis Collectors with Perkins diesel engines were brought into operation during the year. The following abridged table shows the fleet as at the end of the year:-

Number.	Make.	Capacity.	Type.	Power Unit.	Age years.
1.	Dennis	10 cu.yd. (Converted)	A.C.	Petrol	18
2.	Dennis	10 cu.yd. (Converted)	D.C.	Petrol	14
3.	Dennis	10 cu.yd.	R.V.	Petrol	13
4.	Dennis	10 cu.yd.	R.V.	Petrol	13
5.	Dennis	10 cu.yd.	R.V.	Petrol	13
6.	Dennis	10 cu.yd.	R.V.	Petrol	10
7.	Dennis	10 cu.yd.	R.V.	Petrol	9
8.	Shelvoke & Drewry	16/18 cu.yd. F & A Tipper	R.V.	Petrol	5
9.	Shelvoke & Drewry	16/18 cu.yd. F & A Tipper	R.V.	Diesel	2
10.	Dennis	12 cu.yd.	R.V.	Diesel	1
11.	Dennis	12 cu.yd.	R.V.	Diesel	1
12.	Bristol	-	A.D.	Diesel	3
13.	Bristol	-	D.L.	Diesel	1
14.	Austin	10 cwt.	Van	Petrol	7

A.C. = Angledozer Carrier.
D.C. = Digloader Carrier.
R.V. = Refuse Collection Vehicle.
A.D. = Angledozer.
D.L. = Digloader.

Operational Statistics:

(1) Area	94,957 acres.
(2) Population as at 30th June, 1958	51,710.
(3) Total refuse collected (based on test weighings) ...	15,544 tons.
(4) Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day	16.1 cwts.
(5) No. of premises from which refuse is collected	16,313.
(6) Trade Refuse Agreements	97 premises.
(7) Total mileage	93,033 miles.
(8) Petrol consumption	11,908½ galls.
(9) Diesel consumption (S & D and Dennis 12 cu.yd.)	1,291 galls.
(10) Diesel consumption (Angledozer & Digloader)	728 galls.

COST STATEMENT.

Particulars.	Collection and Disposal £.	Percentage total Gross Expenditure %
<u>GROSS EXPENDITURE:</u>		
(1) Labour	12,135	40.72
(2) Transport	15,795	53.01
(3) Plant, equipment, land and buildings	1,868	6.27
Total Gross Expenditure	29,798	100
Gross Income	1,450	-
NETT COST	28,348	-
<u>UNIT COSTS:</u>	s. d.	£
(i) Gross cost per ton labour only	15. 7.	
(ii) Gross cost per ton transport only..	20. 4.	
(iii) Nett cost (all expenditure) per ton	36. 5.	
(iv) Nett cost per 1,000 population		548.
(v) Nett cost per 1,000 premises		1,738.

Salvage and Trade Refuse:

There were 97 Agreements in force at the end of the year, and the revenue derived amounted to £540 - as against £430 in 1957.

The weight of materials salvaged and disposed of amounted to 229 tons, as compared with 240 tons the previous year.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING.

No changes were made in the Council's Cesspool Cleansing Service. As in previous years, the work was carried out under Contract, by the Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Limited, Botley, in a practical and efficient manner under the general direction and supervision of the Department.

It is pleasing to be able to report once again that there were very few complaints and that the small number received were immediately investigated and remedied where necessary.

The problem of complete and faultless disposal has not been solved. This difficult, and malodourous, but very necessary operation takes place at several remote sites in the district. The two major sites are the disused gravel pit at Badminton, Fawley, and on heath and scrub land at Newbridge Common, Copythorne.

The completion of the Fawley Sewerage Scheme has greatly reduced the volume discharged into the Badminton Gravel Pit; during one short period when controlled discharge into the new sewer was permitted, the amount put into the Pit was reduced to two loads a week; unfortunately, owing to difficulties which arose, this much appreciated permission was withdrawn.

Disposal in the Copythorne, Netley Marsh areas is still a serious problem and will remain so until relief is given by the construction of sewers in these parishes. The site at Newbridge Common is isolated and during dry weather gives very little trouble, the vehicles being able to discharge at suitable distances from the access track, allowing conditions to be fairly well controlled; long periods of abnormal wet weather, however, such as experienced during the year, create many difficulties. The vehicles weighing ten tons when loaded, are forced to discharge by spreading on reasonably solid ground near the path or by using long pipe lines from a stationary position. In an endeavour to discharge without causing offence, the vehicles became "bogged" and had to be towed out on forty occasions, broken springs were frequent and 100 tons of ballast used to make up the approach road. The Contractors are aware of the need for the very careful and cautious use of the disposal sites, and carry out the work as well as circumstances will allow.

Applications for cesspools to be cleansed at premises constructed during the year and at existing premises without previous service totalled 200, whilst the service was discontinued at 476 premises within the sewered areas of Fawley and Dibden.

At the end of the year, 2,696 properties were included in the Council's free emptying scheme at a cost of £5,972 (1st January to 31st December), compared with £7,456 in 1957 - the decrease being mainly due to the discontinuation of the service in the new sewered areas.

There was no alteration in the Contract prices which remain at £1.6.2d. plus 5% for cesspools with a capacity of 1,000 gallons or less and £1.11.2d. plus 5% for cesspools with a capacity in excess of 1,000 gallons - in addition, there is a small number of properties where, owing to the size of the cesspool and the nature of the premises, a special charge is made at £1.11.2d. for the first 2,000 gallons and then at £1.4.7d. for each succeeding 1,000 gallons, also plus 5%.

The cleansing of cesspools at Council Housing Estates was again carried out by the Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Limited with no change in the agreed cost of 18/- plus 5% for every 1,000 gallons removed and 9/- plus 5% for incomplete loads. The cost for this special service (1st January to 31st December) was £973 for 1,046½ loads removed compared with £1,284 for 1,369½ loads removed in 1957. The decrease in cost and number of loads removed was made possible by the connection to the new public sewer of 22 houses in Newlands Close and 4 houses in Thornbury Avenue, Blackfield.

The twice weekly collection of nightsoil from the South Weirs area of Brockenhurst was maintained throughout the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Following up the Survey made in 1957 and outlined in last year's Report, the unlicensed site where conditions were described as most unsatisfactory, was granted a conditional licence for 83 mobile caravans. Work of providing drainage, water supply and other incidental works had commenced, but were not completed, at the end of the year.

One new site licence for 75 mobile caravans was granted, the site conforming to the requirements of the Council's standard conditions. At two other sites, work was in progress at the end of the year to conform with the standard conditions laid down.

There are not 12 licensed sites in the district. All sites are provided with main water, drainage and other facilities, the total number of caravans permitted being 431.

There were also 25 individual caravans licensed. With the exception of one site, where the number of caravans was below the permitted number, all other sites were fully occupied.

The unlicensed site at Langley, where successful Court Proceedings had been taken against the Owner, has been finally cleared of all caravans and ancillary structures.

Of the total of 431 licensed caravans stationed in the district, 378 - 87% - are for a variety of reasons used as homes. Some of the occupants prefer life in a caravan (assessed at 44% in the 1957 Survey) to living in a house. Others, because their work requires that they shall be able to move readily to any part of the country.

Then, of course, there are those who have resorted to caravan life by the difficulty of obtaining housing accommodation and may therefore be classified as "temporary" caravanners.

While good type caravans used for residential purposes under certain conditions would appear to provide for a reasonable standard of living accommodation on sites conforming to a proper standard of facility and amenity, I would again reiterate what appears to me to be the paramount public health and social problem which arises from occupation by families having children, and that is - overcrowding.

It is a little difficult to understand that while Exchequer subsidies under the Housing Subsidies Act 1956 are available to local authorities to provide dwellings for the purposes of exercising their powers to clear away dwellings unfit for human habitation, none are available for the abatement of overcrowding either in dwellings or caravans, especially when overcrowding is a Statutory offence under the Housing and Public Health Acts. Reference has been made in previous reports to the weakness of present legislature to deal with the problems arising from caravans used for residential purposes and while the Minister of Housing and Local Government in July last said that he could not hold out any early prospect of amending legislation, it is hoped that representations being made by the various local authority associations will bring early amendment and strengthening of the existing law for effectual control of sites and individual caravans.

Action against "shack" type dwellings established on licensed sites during the War has continued.

SWIMMING POOLS.

The arrangement between the County Education Authority and the Girl Guides Association, whereby children from Bartley Secondary Modern School are permitted the use of the swimming pool at Foxlease, Lyndhurst on one day a week throughout the Summer Term, was again in force.

This pool, situated in the very pleasant grounds of "Foxlease", is the only one in the area available for such use; it is an outdoor static pool constructed of concrete and with a capacity of approximately 45,000 gallons, taken from the Southampton Corporation Water Mains.

During the period 12th June to 17th July 1958, 590 children from the School used the pool, compared with 831 in 1957 and 873 in 1956, the decrease being no doubt due to the wet and cold weather experienced in June and July of 1958. The total number of bathers was over 2,265.

33 Samples were taken for bacteriological examination and with the exception of 8 taken during the peak camping period, proved to be satisfactory. Of the 33 samples, the probable number of faecal coli per 100ml. was 0 in 14 samples, 0-15 in 10 samples, 15-50 in 1 sample and over 150 in 8 samples.

The temperature of the water was much the same as in 1957, during June it ranged between 61°F and 64°F, rose to 71°F during mid-July, then steadily dropped through the remainder of July and August, averaging 60°F to 63°F.

Chlorination was again carried out as required, based on the number of bathers: the water was changed every 10-14 days. The co-operation, interest shown, and help received from the Staff at "Foxlease" was again much appreciated.

BATHING BEACH CONTAMINATION SURVEY.

The Public Health Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council) in 1953 set up a Committee to investigate the bacteriological condition of bathing waters at various parts of the English Coast, with special reference to sewage pollution.

The Directors of certain Laboratories were asked to do the field work and to obtain the co-operation of the local authority Public Health Department.

The Public Health Committee agreed to a request that the Chief Public Health Inspector be permitted to co-operate with Doctor Irene Hutchinson, Director, the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton, in this work.

Reference has been made in previous Reports of the progress of the Survey, which has continued since 1953.

Samples of waters have been taken at intervals from the Calshot and Lepe Beaches. Following upon complaints of sewage contamination of the Ashlett Creek, these waters were included in the Survey.

All samples have been very satisfactory, and no intestinal pathogenic organisms such as typhoid and para-typhoid were found.

Samples of winkles and cockles were also gathered at Lepe Beach and examined bacteriologically. They were found to be satisfactory, and there was no evidence of contamination with intestinal pathogenic organisms.

In connection with the Survey, the Air Ministry were approached regarding certain crude sewage discharges from the R.A.F. Base, Calshot.

Plans and details of works for partial treatment of the sewage have been received. The proposed works should remove any potential pollution of the beach from these sources.

HOUSING.

During the year there has been a decrease in the number of houses built by the Council and Private Enterprise - 112 and 451 respectively, as against 116 and 555 in 1957. The total number built, although less than last year, is a little above the average for the past three years, being 110 and 448 respectively. Excluding 1957, when the greatest number (671) was built in any post-War year, 1958 produced the next (563).

It is thought the manifestations of the downward trend results primarily from the restrictions on Capital Expenditure and the increased Bank Rate imposed in 1956/57. The number of Post-War houses to let provided by the Council had at the end of the year reached a total of 1,321. It will be seen from Table III that the total number of houses (pre- and post-War) owned by the Council is now 2,013.

The number of applicants on the Council's Housing List increased to 638 as against 580 last year.

Looking back to 1948, when there were 348 families living in temporary hutted accommodation (abolished in 1957) - a problem still facing some local authorities - and 942 applicants on the Housing List, increasing to a zenith of 1,200 in 1951, of which no small proportion of these families lived in rooms in overcrowded conditions and deprived in diverse ways of a reasonable degree of privacy essential for harmonious family life, the progress made by the Council since that time in solving this human problem is indeed a notable achievement.

Care of the Aged:

Reference was made in last year's Report to the proposed building at Totton of a block of 32 flatlets, of which 21 are for allocation to elderly people. The progress which has been achieved can, perhaps, be best summed up in the following Minutes of the House Management Sub-Committee held on the 26th March, 1959:-

Allocation of Flatlets.

RESOLVED:

That a special Meeting of the Sub-Committee be called at a convenient date to consider applications for flatlets.

Naming of Flatlets.

RESOLVED:

That the Sites and Construction Sub-Committee be recommended to name the flats "EVERGREENS".

The flatlets are by way of an experiment to assess the best type of dwelling suitable for housing elderly people, in order that they may maintain an independent way of life, and should they prove successful, the Council will be prepared to consider the erection of further blocks in other parts of the district. It is anticipated the building will be completed in July 1959. The name "Evergreens" is thought to be very appropriate in more than one sense.

Unfit Houses:

In the other field of housing - the clearance of unfit houses continues to advance satisfactorily, 'pari passu' with the five year programme, and a further 35 houses considered to be unfit for human habitation and not capable of being rendered fit were represented to the Council, bringing the total up to 179 having been dealt with. Details of the action taken is outlined on pages 26 and 27.

As referred to in previous Annual Reports, the 'sine qua non' of progress in this field of housing is the provision of suitable alternative housing accommodation by the Council and in this they have again fully met the situation.

No one working among the people and able to see how they live in these old defective and sub-standard dwellings, excessively damp, with congested sleeping quarters, ill-lighted and ventilated, lacking proper water supplies, sanitation and other amenities, has any doubt that these adverse environmental circumstances are responsible for both mental and physical illness. A follow-up of a number of families rehoused, has been made in an attempt to assess the health relationship with the old and the new environment.

The heads of the families visited were eager to explain how they have benefited physically and mentally in their new environment and of satisfaction with their new homes. In no case was any complaint made against the increase in the rent - the usual remark being 'It's more than the old, but it's worth it'. It was most gratifying and gave one much satisfaction to know that the efforts of all concerned in this sociological field have improved the lives and health of this section of the local population.

TABLE I.

Number of houses completed during the year by
the Council and Private Enterprise.

Parish.	Erected by Council.		Erected by Private Enterprise.	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
Dibden	48	84	256	149
Eling	54	20	139	134
Beaulieu	-	-	4	1
Boldre	-	-	13	7
Bramshaw	12	-	-	4
Brockenhurst	-	4	7	8
Copythorne	-	-	5	13
East Boldre	-	-	3	2
Exbury	-	-	1	-
Fawley	2	4	82	78
Lyndhurst	-	-	10	15
Marchwood	-	-	5	15
Minstead	-	-	5	1
Netley Marsh	-	-	14	10
Sway	-	-	10	12
Rhinefield	-	-	1	2
TOTALS.	116	112	555	451

TABLE II.

Number of houses built by the Council and Private Enterprise, population and number of applicants on Council's Housing List for 1950-1958.

Year.	Number of applicants on Council's Housing List.	Houses erected by		Total.	Population of District.
		Council	Private Enterprise		
1950	1,050	162	32	194	44,200
1951	1,200	174	38	212	44,900
1952	1,200	231	70	301	45,090
1953	1,085	167	176	343	45,480
1954	911	145	303	448	45,960
1955	693	106	406	512	46,840
1956	750	108	383	491	48,130
1957	580	116	555	671	49,780
1958	638	112	451	563	51,710

TABLE III.

Particulars of Houses owned by the District Council.

Bramshaw	12
Beaulieu	56
Boldre	60
Brockenhurst	118
Copythorne	30
Dibden	527
East Boldre	22
Eling	735
Fawley	227
Lyndhurst	77
Marchwood	45
Minstead	5
Netley Marsh	18
Sway	81
	<u>2,013.</u>

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DURING 1958.

	<u>Number</u> <u>of</u> <u>Houses.</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>persons</u> <u>displaced.</u>	<u>Families.</u>
--	--	---	------------------

(1) Housing Act, 1957.

(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Sec.17)	16	54	17
(b) Closed - Under Sections 16(4) and 17(1)	8	21	7

(2) Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:

(a)	Unfit Houses dealt with as a result of INFORMAL ACTION by the Local Authority	41
(b)	Unfit houses dealt with as a result of FORMAL ACTION under Section 16 ...	2
(c)	Unfit houses dealt with as a result of FORMAL ACTION under Section 27(2) ..	<u>1</u>
	TOTAL	<u>44</u>

(3) NUMBER OF HOUSES DEALT WITH (INCLUDING CLOSING ORDERS) SINCE 1946:

179.

Made up as follows:-

Demolition Orders made	91
Closing Orders made	23
Voluntary Demolitions	28
<u>Undertakings:</u>	
(1) Premises will not be used	23
(2) Works will be executed to render fit ...	12
Cases deferred until 1959	<u>2</u>
	<u>179</u>

Number of houses demolished (formally and voluntarily)	87
Number remaining to be demolished	32

(4) MISCELLANEOUS:

Number of persons re-housed by the Council as a result of action under the Housing Acts since 1946	383
--	-----

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR:

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year applications for Certificates of Disrepair continued to be received, although it was noticeable that a marked falling off occurred during the latter half of the period, and only one application was received after the end of May.

Number of applications received	17
Number of certificates granted	10
Number of undertakings received	15

OVERCROWDING:

During the year two cases of overcrowding were dealt with.

In one case, abatement was secured by re-housing the family in a Council House, and in the other, by the family concerned finding their own suitable alternative accommodation.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Six premises (five private and 1 Council house) were treated for flea infestations.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

During the year 22 samples of effluents were taken from the following Council owned Sewage Disposal Works:-

Brockenhurst.
Eling.
Blackfield.
Lyndhurst.
Marchwood (Council Estate).
Sway (Council Estate).
East End (Council Estate).
Netley Marsh (Council Estate).
Pundle Green (Council Estate).
Canterton Lane (Council Estate).
Boldre (Council Estate).
East Boldre (Council Estate).

The effluents from these Works discharge into rivers and streams. Of the 22 samples taken, 17 were found to be satisfactory, 3 unsatisfactory and 2 most unsatisfactory. The Bartley Water continues to be polluted by the effluent from the overloaded Eling Sewage Works and in the upper reaches it continues to be polluted by domestic sewage effluents discharged into ditches from houses and other properties in the parishes of Copythorne and Netley Marsh, where no main drainage facilities are available. To a lesser extent, pollution of ditches and streams takes place in other non-sewered parishes and action, whenever practicable, has been taken to remove the polluting sources, e.g., overflows from cesspits and direct discharges of sink waste.

Reference is made to the Council's proposals for sewerage the Parishes of Copythorne, Netley Marsh and Sway and also the proposed works for improving the quality of the effluent from the Eling and other Disposal Works, under "SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE".

SCHOOLS.

Further progress has been made by the County Education Authority and the Diocesan Authorities in providing water borne sanitation in our Schools.

At Lyndhurst, a new sanitary block and cloak rooms were completed and at East Boldre and Boldre, the bucket sanitation was converted to water borne systems. Work of conversion at Netley Marsh School was in progress at the end of the year.

The Schools remaining in the district without water borne sanitation are Marchwood, Copythorne and Bartley.

The County Education Authority have submitted plans to the Minister for Marchwood and Copythorne, and it is anticipated the work will commence in 1959.

There are particular difficulties in the conversion of the Bartley Secondary School, and improvement of the sanitation is dependent upon the provision of a main drainage scheme for the parish - referred to under "SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE".

The progress made in removing the outmoded and unsatisfactory conditions in the rural schools, conditions considered to be prejudicial to the health of the children, is an achievement worthy of note and is due in no small part to the active interest and influence of the District Council.

All schools in the district have main water supplies and school meals are available at all. Milk supplied to all schools is pasteurised.

It was not found necessary to close any of the schools by reason of infectious disease.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

Regular inspections of food shops, food vehicles, etc., have been carried out during the year and a total of 1,218 visits were made. There are 504 food premises in the district, as follows:-

Canteens	17
Butchers shops	26
Grocers shops	72
Greengrocers shops	24
Bakers (bread and cakes)	14
Confectioners (sweets)	30
Dairies	15
General Stores	62
Hotels (including Guest Houses)	50
Cafes	38
Public Houses (including Off Licences)	72
Fish Shops (wet)	11
Fish and Chip Shops	4
Sugar (wholesale)	1
Clubs	12
School Canteens	39
Miscellaneous	17
	<u>504</u>

The following remedial work was completed during the year:-

Dirty walls & ceilings cleansed and redecorated	222
Defective walls repaired	82
Defective floors repaired	29
Hot water supplies provided	12
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	4
Improved drainage and sanitary accommodation	7
Additional and improved washing facilities provided ...	11
Additional and improved wash hand facilities provided ..	15
Structural improvements, inc. lighting & ventilation ...	8
Provision of refrigerated display cases	12
Provision of glass screening or display cases	14
First Aid Kits provided	3
Miscellaneous equipment provided	40

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955:

The Council's Clean Food campaign under the Food Hygiene Regulations, continued to be carried out by your Inspectorate throughout the year. Food premises of all types were visited and it was found that of the 142 premises primarily inspected, 99 premises were of a satisfactory standard and 43 premises required varying degrees of attention and alteration to enable them to comply with the Regulations. In these latter cases, advice and instruction was offered and it was found that the persons concerned were mainly co-operative, and formal action was not considered necessary. Further inspection of these premises has shown that work has been commenced in a number of cases and in 26 cases work completed during the year was sufficient to enable them to satisfy the requirements of the Regulations.

Since the campaign commenced in September 1956, a total of 493 food premises have been inspected primarily, of which 294 comply and 199 do not reasonably comply with the Regulations. In 86 cases of the latter, work has been completed to enable them to satisfy the Regulations, and included the provision of washing facilities, with a supply of hot and cold water, to 75 premises.

X Regulation 8 - Risk of Contamination to Food:

The investigation as to possible aerial contamination of open food displayed for sale in the "open air", e.g., shop forecourts, was commenced in September 1957 and continued until October 1958. At the end of this period, 39 samples had been taken and examined by the Public Health Laboratory, but no evidence of any harmful organisms was found. The investigation continues.

At an Egg Packing Station where liquid egg is produced for sale to bakeries, routine samples of the bulk products have been taken throughout the year for bacteriological examination.

A total of 28 samples was taken, all of which were bacteriologically satisfactory and no pathogenic organisms of the food poisoning type were found.

Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955:

21 Premises are registered for the manufacture and preparation of sausages, sausage rolls, pork pies, pressed, pickled and cooked meats. 18 Premises are registered for the manufacture of sausages and pressing and pickling of meats, one for the preservation of hams and one for the manufacture and preparation of brawn. 62 Inspections were made and no Statutory action was found necessary.

Bakehouses:

36 Inspections were made to bakehouses.

Ice Cream:

162 Inspections were made to premises in the District at which ice cream is manufactured or sold. 6 Applications for registration were approved and at the end of the year there were 164 premises registered for

sale of ice-cream, an increase of 6 over last year.

One establishment is registered for manufacture and sale.

195 Samples of ice cream and 13 samples of ice lollies were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results:-

Grade.	Ice Cream.	Ice Lollies.
Grade I (very satisfactory)	195	13
Grade II (satisfactory)	-	-
Grade III (unsatisfactory)	-	-
Grade IV (most unsatisfactory)	-	-

The 100% satisfactory results were again obtained, all the samples being very satisfactory (Grade I). The only manufacturer in your district continued to give satisfaction and of the 61 samples taken at various stages of production, all were very satisfactory.

Ice Cream and Ice Lolly Samples:

Results of bacteriological examinations - 1949/58.

Year.	Number of Registered Premises.	Number of Samples.	Satisfactory. %	Unsatisfactory %
1949	53	117	70	30
1950	78	185	87	13
1951	102	136	87	13
1952	108	213	90	10
1953	122	239	98	2
1954	131	183	100	-
1955	142	163	100	-
1956	147	132	100	-
1957	158	265	99	1
1958	164	208	100	-

It will be seen from the above abridged table that the number of registered premises has increased from 53 in 1949 to 164 at the end of 1958.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

The following foods from shops and food vehicles were found to be unfit for human consumption:-

138 lbs.	Imported Beef	Decomposition & fibrosis.
68 lbs.	Australian Lamb	Extensive mould.
15 lbs.	Danish Pigs Kidneys	Decomposition & unsound.
10 lbs.	Home killed Mutton	Internal decomposition.
4½ lbs.	Collar bacon	Decomposition.
2	Steak and Kidney Pies.....	Affected with mould.
12 tins	Ham (120 lbs. 10 ozs)	Decomposition.
7 tins	Pork (54 lbs. 13 ozs)	Decomposition.
11 tins	Luncheon Meat (44 lbs)	Decomposition.
2 tins	Corned Beef (12 lbs)	Decomposition.
16 tins	Various Meats	Decomposition.
1 tin	Sliced Beetroot	Decomposition.
7 tins	Fruit	Decomposition.
7 tins	Peach Pulp	Decomposition.

All condemned foodstuffs suitable for animal feeding, other than that required to be returned to the wholesaler, were collected and

disposed of for that purpose at Public Institutions. Foodstuffs not suitable for animal feeding were burned or buried.

Slaughterhouses:

No slaughtering is carried out in the District, as all slaughtering facilities for the district are provided by the Wessex Slaughterhouse Board (of which the Council is a Constituent Member) at three Slaughterhouses at Southampton and Funtley.

Food Control:

It is interesting to note that of the vast amount of food stuff sold within the district, only a few complaints of contaminated or unsound food are received from the consumer. In all cases of complaint a full and thorough investigation was made direct with the manufacturer or importer and in no case was it considered appropriate to deal with any complaint by formal action.

Food Adulteration:

The Food Adulteration Sections of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 are administered by the County Council and details of the number of samples and of commodities taken in the district during the year have been kindly supplied by the Chief Sampling Officer, as follows:-

Article.	Number taken.	
	Genuine.	Unsatisfactory
Milk - Channel Islands	36	-
Milk	77	-
Miscellaneous	45	-
TOTALS.	158	-

Shops Act, 1950 - Sections 37 and 38:

131 Inspections, relating to the arrangements for health and comfort of shop workers, were made in conjunction with routine inspections carried out under the Food and Drugs Act. It was not found necessary to take any formal action under this Act.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Details of registrations and Licences are set out hereunder:-

1. Registration:

- (a) Milk Distributors 34.
- (b) Dairy Premises (other than Dairy Farms) 15.

2. Licences granted under:

- (a) The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.
 - (i) Dealers 30.
 - (ii) Supplementary 6.
 - (iii) Pasteuriser's (ceased wef. November) .. 1.

(b) The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations:

- (i) Dealers 13.
(ii) Supplementary 6.

3. Administration:

Inspections to milk distributors, dairy premises and Pasteuriser's Plant 122.

4. Sampling:

A total of 121 samples of milk were taken and submitted for biochemical, bacteriological and biological examination, with the following results:-

Designation.	No. of samples.	Phosphatase Test.		Guinea Pig Test.			
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Tuberculosis.		Brucella Abortus.	
				Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
Pasteurised.	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested.	19	-	-	-	19	3	16
Ungraded.	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTALS.	121	100	-	-	21	3	18

No action was taken under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Under the Clean Air Act 1956, the provisions of the Alkali Act 1906 are extended to apply to smoke, grit and dust from premises controlled under the Act as they already do to noxious or offensive gases.

Thus, from 31st December 1956, virtually all forms of air pollution from premises registered under the Alkali Act are subject to control under that Act by the Alkali Inspectorate.

This applies to those parts of any work directly concerned in the processes which necessitate registration. Any other parts of a work are the responsibility of the local authority.

The Alkali, etc., Works Order 1958, which came into operation on the 1st June, extended the list of works in the district subject to the provisions of Section 17 of the Clean Air Act, that is in relation to smoke, grit and dust from any such premises as it has effect in relation to noxious or offensive gases. They are:-

- (a) ESSO Petroleum Co. Ltd. - Fawley Refinery.
(b) South Western Tar Distilleries Ltd., Totton - Tar Distilleries.
(c) Central Electricity Generating Board - Marchwood Power Station.

In applying the provisions of the Clean Air Act to the before-mentioned works, a close and cordial liaison is maintained with the Alkali Inspectorate.

During the year, 76 observations of and visits to industrial undertakings were made for the purposes of the Clean Air Act. The "dark smoke" provisions of the Act were contravened in a wood waste plant, but on investigation and interview with the management it was accepted that the contravention was solely due to a failure of apparatus used in connection with the furnaces and that the failure could not reasonably have been foreseen and that the contravention could not reasonably have been prevented by action taken after the failure occurred. It was considered that a defence lay on these grounds as provided by the Act, and that no statutory action was required.

It was not found necessary to take formal action against any undertaking. Minor contraventions were satisfactorily dealt with.

Tar Macadam Plant:

No complaints against this Plant were received during the year, and the plant was satisfactorily maintained.

Marchwood Power Station:

As from the 1st June, the provisions of the Clean Air Act applying to the Station became the responsibility of the Alkali Inspectorate. The analyses of sulphur oxides and ash deposition referred to in last year's Report continue to be received by the Department.

The Central Electricity Authority send copies of the analyses to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and I am informed that their statistical assessment confirms that there has been no significant increase in the level of sulphur oxides or ash deposition since the Station began operation.

Petroleum Refinery:

A complaint of the emission of acid fume received from a resident in the vicinity of the Refinery was referred to and dealt with by the District Alkali Inspector, under the Alkali, etc., Works Regulations. This was the only complaint received by the Department. During the year 102 observations were made for obnoxious emissions. When considered desirable results of the observations are submitted to the District Alkali Inspector, and are also available to him during his visits to the district.

Tar Distillery:

A small number of complaints against the distillery were received in June.

The nature of the complaints was considered to be a matter for the District Alkali Inspector under the Alkali Works, etc., Regulations, to whom they were referred and dealt with by him.

RADIOACTIVITY.

During the year consultations were held with representatives of a large industrial undertaking proposing to use, on a small scale, short-life radioactive isotopes for tracing purposes, on the disposal of radioactive liquid waste associated with their use.

I am satisfied that the precautions to be taken and the volume of the diluent available will be adequate to prevent the possibility of any public health hazard arising from the liquid waste associated with the proposed use of the isotopes of choice.

FACTORIES.

Premises.	Number in Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power.	128	50	-	-
Factories without mechanical power.	27	-	-	-
TOTALS.	155	50	-	-

Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars.	Number of Defects				Defects entailing prosecution.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES</u>					
Insufficient.	1	1	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective.	2	2	-	-	-
No intervening ventilated space.	2	2	-	1	-
Other offences.	6	6	-	-	-
TOTALS.	12	12	-	1	-

37 Outworkers were employed in the District during the year, engaged in the manufacture of knitwear, gloves, plastic rainwear, children's clothes, etc.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951:

There were no business undertakings in the District coming within the provisions of the Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948/51.

One case, an elderly lady living alone, was dealt with under the above Act. She was admitted to Hospital in December, and died approximately three weeks after admission.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949 and THE PREVENTION
OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (THRESHING & DISMANTLING OF RICKS)
REGULATIONS 1950

The duties imposed upon local authorities by Section 2 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 to secure so far as practicable that the district is kept free from rats and mice, were carried out by a Rodent Officer and an Operator, employed full time.

Advice and the destruction of rats and/or mice on private premises is indirectly free, the cost being borne 50% by the General Rate Fund and 50% by way of grant from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Business and agricultural properties are charged at a rate of 7/- per hour, either by an 'ad hoc' service or yearly contract.

Routine and systematic inspection of agricultural properties and of urban properties was increased. The total number of inspections made was 1,704, as against 1,465 in 1957.

The Ministry's advice on the desired ratio of inspections of agricultural property was again in excess of the one-in-every-three properties a year. The number of inspections was increased from 320 to 351, of a total of 897 properties.

While the inspection rate of urban properties fell a little below the National average, it is not considered advisable to reduce agricultural inspection work.

Thorough inspection, not only of agricultural buildings but also of hedgerows, ditches and other likely places of infestation on farms was carried out. It is found that re-infestation often occurs when inspection and treatments are confined to farm buildings as rats will travel considerable distances in search of food.

It will be seen from the details of work carried out that a total of 4,863 visits were made for the purposes of survey and disin-festation work.

At the end of the year, the number of agricultural and business premises contracts was 62, an increase of 5 over 1957, and the total income was £526.1.0d. as against £457.10.0d. in 1957.

Weil's Disease.

The results of a recent research by Doctor Broom of the Wellcome Research Foundation of London on the incidence in rats of *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*, the causative organism of Weil's disease in humans, were published in the Journal of Hygiene, in September 1958, and it is thought important to make reference to his findings in regard to the extensive agricultural nature of the district.

Human infection with the organism may give rise to a severe and fatal jaundice, resembling yellow fever. Most cases of the disease are caused by the organism which is a common parasite in the kidneys of the common rat and may be caught by handling infected rats or by coming into contact with water or slime contaminated with infected rat urine.

Entry into the human body is usually by means of cuts and scratches on the hands or through mucous membranes.

Since the disease may be contracted by man when living or working in a rat infested environment, the disease can be termed an 'occupational' disease; the occupational incidence from 1947 to 1950 given by Doctor Broom, is as follows:-

Farm workers	31%
Bathing, accidental immersion	19%
Sewer Workers	5%
Coal Miners	4%
Handlers of Food	4%
Fish Workers	3.5%
Working in Water	2.5%
Miscellaneous	31%

Infection in rats is very common and Doctor Broom found that of 219 rats taken alive, some 43% were infected.

A case of the disease occurred in the district a few years ago, and its prevention depends upon the control of rat infestation.

It is very important, especially for agricultural workers, that caution should be exercised in handling rats, and indeed they ought not to be handled unless gloves are worn. Your rodent operatives are issued with gloves and other equipment and have been instructed on the cause and effect of the disease.

Generally:

It can be said that the Statutory duties imposed upon the Council by the Act are discharged efficiently, especially in regard to the control of the agricultural rat.

'Warfarin', a blood anti-coagulant synthetic rodenticide, continues to be the poison of choice and remains the most effective available. The sustained action against these pests and the evidence gained indicates that the rat population of the district has been reduced considerably and is being maintained at a low level.

Meetings of the Hampshire Workable Area Committee No. 5, under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, were again held.

The technical and other information made available by the Officers of the Ministry through the medium of these meetings have again been most helpful, enabling one to keep up to date with the latest technical research developments of the most efficient and economic methods for the destruction and control of these pests.

<u>Details of Work:</u>	<u>1958.</u>	<u>1957.</u>
Number of yearly contracts	62	57
Income from Contracts	£526.1.0d.	£457.10.0d.
Number of complaints received	247	404
Number of infestations found	824	791
Number of infestations dealt with	1,071	1,195

Number of Visits made for Survey Work:

(a) Dwelling houses	1,068	853
(b) Business premises	268	273
(c) Agricultural premises	351	320
(d) Local Authority premises	17	19

Number of Visits made for Disinfestation:

(a) Dwelling houses	2,164	2,259
(b) Business premises	554	516
(c) Agricultural premises	399	392
(d) Local Authority premises	42	48

Number of bodies picked up:

Rats	742	678
Mice	163	145

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK AND IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT.

Notices:

Informal Notices	244
Statutory Notices served	1

(b) Sanitary Work:

Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	11
Verminous premises disinfested	6
Ditches and watercourses cleansed	7
Insanitary accumulations removed	6
Choked drains cleared and cleansed	19
Drains repaired	15
Water closets repaired and replaced	13
Infestations of insect pests eradicated	7
Keeping of animals	4
Defective cesspits	33
Miscellaneous	18

(c) Sanitary Improvements:

Connections to Main Sewers	10
Conversions to water closets	12
New drains laid	11
Cesspit and septic tank systems installed	6
Sinks provided	12
Properties redrained and connected to sewers	10
Washing facilities provided	20

(d) General Repairs:

Roofs	15
Chimneys	5
Eaves, Gutters and Downpipes	13
Walls and ceilings repaired and cleansed	24
Windows and doors	16
Floors repaired or relaid	10
Firegrates and kitchen ranges	2

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Nature of Inspection	Number made.
Milk and Dairies	122
Water Supply	150
Cesspool Cleansing	83
Public Conveniences	7
Nuisances	1,280
Infectious Diseases	249
Rooms Disinfected	15
Housing	859
Food and Drugs	1,218
Ice Cream Premises	162
Inspection of Food	24
Factories	50
Refuse Collection and Disposal	734
Verminous Premises	15
Rooms Disinfested	23
National Assistance Act	4
Moveable Dwellings and Camp Sites ...	172
Smoke Abatement	76
Smell and noise Observations	117
Schools	14
Swimming Pools	12
Rodent Control	4,863
Other Pest Control	25
Watercress Contamination	41
Meetings and Interviews	161
Miscellaneous	331
Shops Act	131
<u>Samples:</u>	
Water	80
Milk	121
Ice Cream	195
Ice Lollies	13
Swimming Bath Water	33
<u>Specimens:</u>	
In connection with the investigation of infectious diseases	151
TOTALS	11,531

THE PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Parish.	Estimated Population.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis.				Polio-myelitis.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Food Poisoning.	Acute Pneumonia	TOTALS.
			R	NR	P	NP											
Beaulieu.	1,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	4
Boldre.	2,299	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bramshaw.	664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Brockenhurst.	2,501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Copythorne.	2,644	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	26	-	1	-	-	86
Denny Lodge.	607	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dibden.	6,496	8	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	57	3	-	3	104
East Boldre.	1,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	5
Eling.	16,970	2	10	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	268	79	2	6	3	6	508
Exbury	301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fawley.	6,156	4	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	2	5	2	29
Lyndhurst.	2,720	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	5
Marchwood.	1,916	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	3	-	-	1	25
Minstead.	1,349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Netley Marsh.	2,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	15	2	-	4	38
Rhinefield.	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sway.	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	5
TOTALS.	51,710	15	26	7	-	3	-	2	-	382	134	79	18	8	17	619	

TABLE - Notifiable Cases (other than T.B.) notified during the year:

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	15	-
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	-	-
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	3	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-
Measles	382	-
Whooping Cough	134	-
Dysentery	79	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	-
Food Poisoning	8	-
Pneumonia	17	18
Paratyphoid	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-
TOTALS.	658	18

CANCER.

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer was 93 - 44 males and 49 females, of which 10-10.7% - all males - were cancer of the lung and bronchus. The deaths from this cause in all sites are 8 more than last year and the death rate for the year is 1.79 per 1,000 of the population. For comparison, the numbers of deaths and rates per 1,000 of the population in the district since 1949 are as follows:-

Year.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
1949	81	1.95
1950	96	2.16
1951	113	2.50
1952	65	1.44
1953	90	1.97
1954	70	1.56
1955	84	1.79
1956	66	1.37
1957	85	1.50
1958	93	1.79

DIPHTHERIA.

For the twelfth successive year, there were no notifications of this disease, nor were any deaths registered as due to this cause.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation:

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation and booster treatment for the year ended 31st December 1958 as compared with 1957:-

Ages at date of final treatment:-	Number having full primary dose.		Number having secondary treatment	
	1958	1957	1958	1957
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation alone:</u>				
Under 1.	26	5	-	-
1 to 4.	11	10	6	6
5 to 14.	14	7	1,007	796
TOTAL	51	22	1,013	802
<u>Combined (Diphtheria and Whooping Cough).</u>				
Under 1.	81	140	-	-
1 to 4.	29	45	9	8
5 to 14.	3	3	24	31
TOTAL	113	188	33	39
<u>Triple (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus)</u>				
Under 1.	495	391	-	-
1 to 4.	119	120	22	11
5 to 14.	27	36	90	65
TOTAL	641	547	112	76
<u>Whooping Cough alone.</u>				
Under 1.	63	1	-	-
1 to 4.	16	4	-	-
5 to 14.	-	4	-	-
TOTAL	79	9	-	-
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus.</u>				
Under 1.	4	-	-	-
1 to 4.	2	-	-	-
5 to 14.	9	-	5	-
TOTAL	15	-	5	-

The number of children under 1 year of age who received a full course of primary immunisation in 1958 was 606, as compared with 536 in 1957. Triple antigen has again been used more extensively; out of 606 immunised, 495 received the triple vaccine.

The Clinics at schools have been continued and 779 children were given booster doses; this compared with 885 in 1957.

The Head Teachers and other members of the school staffs have been most helpful and co-operative; without their help these figures could not have been attained.

FOOD POISONING.

8 Cases were notified; 5 of these occurred at a large factory. The persons involved were taken suddenly ill during the early afternoon, two to three hours after having a meal at the Works Canteen. Four of the five were sufficiently ill to be admitted to Hospital.

Investigation threw suspicion on a Rice Pudding and it was thought that a bacterial toxin had caused the illness. It was eventually proved that the pudding was heavily infected with staphylococci and that the Cook had infected wounds on his hand due to the same bacteria. Staphylococci of the same type were also isolated from the stools of three of the affected persons.

One case was due to *Salmonella typhi* murium, probably from sausage meat which had been kept some days at room temperature. In the other two cases, no cause was found.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Three cases were notified, two during the month of August. One, a child aged three years, had been away on holiday and was probably infected while out of the district. The other, an adult, had been in contact with children who had had undiagnosed febrile illnesses, which may have been sub-clinical poliomyelitis - no other contact could be found. Both cases made a complete recovery.

The third case occurred in December - a child aged seven. The diagnosis has since been changed to 'Meningitis'.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:

During the year 1958, great strides were made in the polio vaccination scheme. Increased supplies of vaccine, both British and Salk tested in Britain, were available. This, coupled with the co-operation of General Practitioners throughout the District, who undertook to give the treatment at their Surgeries, facilitated the extension of the scheme to include the 15-25 years age group, and the institution of the third, or re-inforcing, treatment for all those who had had two injections more than seven months' previously.

During 1956 and 1957, only 85 children received treatment, and the following Table will give some indication of the amount of work involved and the impetus gained between January and 31st December 1958:-

Age Group.	1st Treatment.	Booster.
0 - 15 years.	4,806	249
15 - 25 years.	64	-
Expectant Mothers.	200	3
G.P.'s and families	44	2
Ambulance staff	13	-
Hospital staff	19	-
TOTALS.	5,146	254

PNEUMONIA.

17 Cases were notified, and 18 deaths were attributed to this cause.

WHOOPING COUGH.

A total of 134 cases were notified; 6 in the first quarter of the year, 89 in the second, 38 in the third and 1 in the fourth quarter. There were no deaths.

Examination of the Returns from the Registrar General shows that this disease is becoming less prevalent, possibly due to the increased use of Whooping Cough Vaccine, although this does not show in our own figures this year.

The following table gives the number of cases and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population during the past six years:-

Year.	Number of cases notified.	Attack Rate.
1953	180	4.17
1954	108	2.32
1955	104	2.15
1956	213	4.21
1957	54	1.08
1958	134	2.61

MEASLES.

1958 was not a 'Measles' year, 382 cases being notified. The largest number of cases - 335 - occurred during the fourth quarter of the year. 96% of the cases notified were under 10 years of age, 45% under 5 years and .78% under 1 year of age. There were no deaths. The following Table gives the number of cases during the past six years and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population:-

Year.	Number of cases notified.	Attack Rate.
1953	1,213	26.67
1954	6	0.13
1955	775	16.50
1956	162	3.30
1957	939	19.24
1958	382	7.38

SCARLET FEVER.

15 Cases were notified. All cases occurred in the waterside Parishes and were distributed throughout the year.

DYSENTERY

79 Cases were notified. 62 Cases were associated with a Primary School; the first notification was received towards the end of November and the number of notifications increased during December. There are grounds for thinking that a number of cases occurred some time before a definite diagnosis was made. Cases were continuing to be notified at the end of the year. *Shigella sonnei* was the cause of the infection.

15 Cases were notified from a Mental Hospital. This infection was due to *Shigella flexner*.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

It is estimated that 60.5% of children under 1 year of age were vaccinated, the average for all Rural Districts in the County being 67.8%. Whereas, in the past, vaccination has been advocated at an early age, it is now stated that, with immunisation against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus, vaccination against Smallpox may well be left to any convenient time before five years of age.

TUBERCULOSIS.

38 Cases were added to the Register - 31 primary notifications and 7 cases moving into the District as transfers from other areas. 4 Names were removed by reason of death. Of the 31 primary notifications, 24 were respiratory. There were 4 deaths (all male) - 5 in 1957. There was a fall in primary notifications, being 6 less than in 1957.

The following Table shows the number of cases on the Register:-

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		TOTAL
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number on Register as at 31st December, 1957.	296	194	47	50	587
Number on Register as at 31st December, 1958.	313	204	50	54	621

New Cases - Age Groups.

Age Group.	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years.	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years.	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years.	1	1	2	2
25 - 44 years.	6	2	1	1
45 - 64 years.	9	3	-	-
65 and over.	1	1	-	1
TOTALS.	17	7	3	4

Comparability Table of the number and rate per 1,000 of the Population of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis for the years 1950-1958.

Year and Population.	New Cases.		Deaths.	New Cases Rate per 1,000 Population	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.			
1950-44,200	34	13	12	1.1	0.3
1951-44,900	40	7	7	1.0	0.1
1952-45,090	22	2	6	0.5	0.1
1953-45,480	50	10	6	1.3	0.1
1954-45,960	30	6	4	0.78	0.08
1955-46,840	40	8	4	1.2	0.08
1956-48,130	39	6	2	0.85	0.04
1957-49,780	30	7	5	0.75	0.10
1958-51,710	24	7	4	0.59	0.07

B.C.G. Vaccination:

This is being carried out by the Chest Physician, and I understand that it has been possible for a larger number of school children to be dealt with during the year 1958.

After-Care in Tuberculosis:

The Totton and District T.B. After-Care Committee continues to do much good work in the larger part of the District. The remainder of the District, namely partsof Brockenhurst, Boldre, Rhinefield and Sway, is looked after by the Christchurch Committee.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The population has continued to increase, having risen by an estimated 1,930 to 51,710.

The Birth Rate is higher, being 19.5 as compared with 16.3 in 1957. The National Birth Rate is 16.4 The Infantile Mortality Rate of 16.0 (16 deaths) is much below the National Rate of 22.5, and is a great improvement on last year.

The number of deaths, (515) is 22 more than 1957, the Death Rate being 9.9 and, after application of the Comparability Factor, 10.1 The National Rate for 1958 was 11.7 Of the total deaths, 342 (67%) occurred in persons aged 65 and over, of whom 223 (43.7%) were aged 75 and over. The greatest age at death registered was 100, and there were 24 deaths in the over 90 age group. The average age at death was 66.6 years.

The incidence of infectious disease has again been at a low level. I have already commented on a small outbreak of dysentery in the Parish of Dibden.

For the 12th successive year, there has been no case of Diphtheria.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. HABGOOD.

Medical Officer of Health.

